THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE TARIFF BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

Senator Aldrick Proposes to Mave the Final Vote Taken at S P. M. To-day-Senator Paddock of Nebraska Otres Rensum Why Ho, on a Republican and Protectionist, Connet Vote for It-The General Deficioncy Bill Pinnily Passed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-In the Senate to-day,

Mr. Ingalls (by request) introduced a bill to provide for payment of arrears of pensions on applications filed since July 1, 1880, Referred. The Vice-President presented resolutions of the annual Conference of the Methodist Ents. copal Church, held at Detroit, requesting both Bouses of Congress to refrain from holding any session for legislation on Sunday. Referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

The conference report on the bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad in lemnity lauds was presented and agreed to. The Senate joint resolution on extending up to Oct. 31, 1890, the act fixing the rate of interest on arrearages of taxes in the District of Columbia was reported and passed.

The conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Halo (Rep., Me.), He said that as the bill passed the House it appropriated \$5,230,535. The Senate had increased the amount by \$2,614,955, making it \$7,975,470. This had been reduced in conference \$1,209,-232, so that the aggregate appropriations now amounted to \$6,666,258. The largest item in the reduction was that for the French spoliation claims. The report was then agreed to, The conference on the Tariff bill was then

presented and read at length.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) said ithat the conference report and the bill, as modified by it, were printed, and he did not deem any further explanation of its provisions necessary. He hoped the Senate would be able to reach a vote on the report at an early hour this afternoon. He had no knowledge of the intention of Senators on the other side of the chamber in

He had no knowledge of the intention of Senators on the other side of the chamber in regard to debate, but he was aware of the auxiety of Senators on both sides to arrive at an early conclusion of the business of the session, and with that object in view he should ask for a vote as soon as it could be had.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala, is aid that the Tariff bill as maniculated by the Republican conferrees of both Houses had many new features which treither the House nor the Senate had voted upon, but it was impossible to go into a discussion of the changes. They were all of real imperance to the people, but the parliamentary law applicable to the present stage of the bill dedies to Senators the privilege of a separate vote on any one of the numerous changes. It was a bolus that had to be swallowed whole or to be rejected. All that could be done was to discuss in a general way the principles on which the measure was founded. The only great leading principle of the bill was higher taxation of the people and greater profits to those engaged in manufactures.

After an allusion to the English corn laws, he spoke of Mr. Binine as a new Cobden and of the Fresident as a resurrested John Bright. Both demanded that a flag of trues should be constantly borne by a guard of honor at the head of the marching column of the Home Market League. That white flag had been borne into the Senate, with a message from the Fresident on June 19, 1890. The amendment which was offered in the Senate by Mr. Haie to carry out the reciprocity ideas of the President and Mr. Blaine was voted for by every Bemocratic Senator and voted against by every Bemocratic Senators and voted servery

President and Mr. Biaine was voted for by every Democratic Senator and voted against by every Bemocratic Senator and voted against by every Republican. Including the Senator who effect it. That amendment was in every substantial sense the amendment of Mr. Biaine; but the amendment subsequently reported from the Finance Committee was intended to suppliant and overlied. The latter was a vaccination given to the body of the bill in order to forestail the factivities of free trade which Mr. Biaine had intended. It was a mockery of reciprocity that made actual reciprocity impossible, and yet Mr. Biaine represented Democratic Senators with groundless and insulting accusations because they voted against the amendment of the Finance Committee senators with groundless and insulting accusations because they voted against the amendment of the Finance Committee excused itself for its reciprocity amendment on the ground that it was a very small baby; that it could not live bong; that it was a little doll with which free traiers within the Republican party might smuse themselves. It was the Punch and Judy show at a horse fair, intended to amuse the crowd while the lokers were growing rich by setting their old stock of spavined anilmais. It was mavelious and very sad that any American statesman should so undervalue the common sense of Americans as to pretend to their that he was in principle a protectionist, while he was openly advocating the crade with every nation that would admit American products it so of duty. The Finance Committee could never have supposed that anyoody except the unitedormed masses would be for one Instant mistaken in the samp of fraud which that reciprocity section put on the Tariff bill. The enclared for a vote on the confidence poor.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) suggested that the Senator from Bid de lander duty give

be heard on the question, but was somewhat in lisposed to-ony.

Mr. Aldrich was quite willing to have Mr. Carlisle's remarks postpened until to-morrow, if some time to-morrow could be fixed for the

Wife. Mr. Carlisle said that he was suffering somewhat from a cold to-day, and would prefer to speak to-morrow. Still, if it were alsolutely necessary, he would proceed this afternoon. So far as he was concerned, he had no objections

nece-sary, he would proceed this afternoon. So far as he was concerned, he had no objection to having a time ixed for taking the vote; but the Senate was thin to-day, and there had been no opportunity to have consultations on the subject.

Mr. Adrich asked unantinous consent to have 4? M. to-morrow fixed as the time for taking the vote.

Mr. Cockreil objected to any cast-iron rules for closing debate.

Mr. Adrich then gave notice that at 5% he would move for a recess until this evening.

Mr. Gray them, Del.) expressed surprise at the tone of Mr. Adrich the objected to the objected to any cast-iron rules for closing debate.

Mr. Gray them, Del.) expressed surprise at the tone of Mr. Adrich the objected to the country would view with entire unanimity and complaisance the hurrying of such an important taxing measure through the last stages without benators having had the opportunity to examine the conference re-

believe that the country would view with entire unanimity and complaisance the burrying of such an important taxing measure turough its last stages without Senators having had the opportunity to examine the conference report and to know what it proposed. He demanded in the mame of the people who were to bear the burden of the Tariff act, that there should be at least a roasonable time given to examine the conference report and to make inquiries of the Senate conferences about it.

Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate in advocacy of the principle of protection. He was asked by Mr. Gibson (Dem., La.) to explain why the sugar industry of the country was singled out as the one thing unworthy of boing spected, and Mr. sherman gave as a reason that the caustry. An intimation was thrown out by Mr. Gibson that the same reason would apply to wood: but Mr. Sherman intogent that there was a wide difference between the two articles. The baselits of protection were not, however, denied to the people of Louisians. On the contrary an exception was made in their laver by giving them, an common with the producers of best sugar, a bounty of two cents a pound.

Mr. Sherman believed that the new law would be the beacon of prosperity to the whole country. He looked upon it as one that 'gas fair and just to all sections and that yould be more boneficial to the Souja thas to Vis North. It asimited free of duty a larger sine, and one the admitted free of duty a larger sine, and one the admitted free of duty a larger sine, and one the admitted free of duty a larger sine, and one the against the conference report. He should not acted to the souja thas to vis North. It asimited free of duty a larger sine, and one the sides of free importance of the sound section which he report to the section which he report to the section which he report to the section to the section which he report to the section of the companies of the sugar was one to the sugar when section which he report to the section of the companies of the sugar of the section

committee would, in his judgment, be disastrops to the boet augar industry in the West and the hopes of the Western agriculturalists for a diversification of industry, he entered upon an argument to show how European countries had fostered beet sugar raising, and how by their fostering care the crop, which a merica could produce in volume sufficient for the world, had become one of the most, if not the most, important agricultural production of turpes, when the treatment by the conference committee of this new and most promising industry was compared, he said, with the treatment accorded to the manufactures of tin plate, steel rails, structural from, cutlery, woodlen and cotton, the result was not pleasant to contemplate, nor did it particularly incline a Senator from a State where a strong and most promising commencement that been made in the development of such an industry to vote for the report. The beet susar industry, he said, was more important in its promise to the people of this country than any twenty others. Just at the time when the United States was about to icin the procession of beet susar makers, and when thorogan tasts is several States of the Northwest had shown that there was a great future before this industry, at a time when a great plant built in Nebraska was about to start into operation, the conferency report, fielding to unwise clamor, had returned to accord it the protection which after a bard struggle, Western Senators had obtained for it through the Senate bill.

In conclusion he said that he could have voted as a Republican and a protectionist for the bill as it passed the Senate bill, but perinas the last it have been possible bill, but perinas the half it had the stands as alternate bill, but perinas the conference of the West, and conference of the period on the transmission of the internation of the internation

House of Representatives, The Speaker laid before the House the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States Courts, with Senate amendments thereto. After some discussion the bill/

was laid aside temporarily.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., 1ewa) submitted the conference report on the General Deficiency

Mr. Clements (Dem., Ga,) called attention to the differences existing comparatively between the number and salaries of the employees of the Senate and of the House. On an average each Senator had three and one-half employees to wait upon him, while less than one employee was sufficient to attend to the requirements of a Representative. Nobody was entitled to more dignity than the direct representative of the people. There were some becasions for the uprising of the public conscience. The late Mr. Randall had 'ed one of these uprisings in favor of economy. It was now time that another uprising should be had. He believed that the number of employees in the executive departments might be substan-tially decreased without injury to the public

tially decreased without injury to the public service.

Mr. Cannon (Pep., Ill.) said that after examination it sectics to him that if the heads of certain departments of the Government had the power to choose their employees, there might be a small decrease in some of the Bureaux. In others there could not. But considering the growth of the country, there never had been a time in the history of the country when the work of the Government had been so well and so economically done as it was to-day.

was to-day.

The conference report was agreed to.
hir. O'Neil (Rep., Pa.) reported from the
Library Committee the Senate bill, appropriating \$59,000 for the erection of a memorial
structure at Mar.etts. O., commemorative of
the settlement of the Northwest territory. The
building will also be used for the safekeeping
of books, papers, and relies of that memorable
event The following bills were introduced and referred

introdity section put on the Tariff bill. The Tariff bill, he declared in conclusion, was a party bill. It was a political apotheesis of the Drind pole of addition, division, and silence.

All, Cokkrell Dem., Mo.) suggested that the Senator from Rhade Island condescend to give the Sanate some information as to the channes which the conference report made in the bill. The sechanges, he understood, involved milifons of dollars, and yet not one solitary explanation had been given to the Senato or to the country about them. The Senato was entitled to have some explanation, and any attempt to lorce a vote without such explanation, and any attempt to lorce a vote without such explanation, and impart of siles. All that he did not desire to force a vote or the question of any Senator desire. He had nothing to say except to express the desire and disponition to have a vote at the carlost possible moment. The conference rejector was urinted in the Record last Saturday, was read to the Senate this morning, and was laid in document form on the desire of the vote might be taken of the chamber.

But if Senators on the other side would indicate a time when the vote might be taken of the combined of the conference related to the Senate this morning, and was laid in document form on the desire of the vote might be taken of the chamber.

But if Senators on the other side would indicate a time when the vote might be taken of the chamber, which chamber, and the vote might be taken of the chamber, and the chamber, and the chamber, and the chamber of the chamber, and the chamber of the content of the conte

inarc soldiers who fought in the Union army during the late war.

By Mt. Owen (Rep., Ind.)—Providing that all pensions granted to soldiers upon applications filed after July 1, 1980, and which have been granted in consequence of wounds received in the line of duty, shall commence and be paid from the date of the honerable discharge. The Commessioner of Pensions is authorized to adopt such rules for the payment of arrears of pensions granted, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue bonds of the United States to the smount of \$250,00,00,00 to pay the arrears of pensions, bearing 2½ per cent, interest, payable in 30 years from date. Every soldier or person who may be entitled to receive arrears of pensions under this law, may sleet to receive such pertion thereof in the bonds provided.

By Ms. Hiller (Rep., & C.)—Appropriating \$1,00,000 for the eraction of a suitable home where disabled exslaves may be cared for.

The following bills were passed: The following bills were passed:

The following bills were passed:
Senate bill was passed remitting to the Columbian
Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baitimore, Md.,
the penalities exacted by the Navy Department forths
construction of the Petrel.
The conference report on the bill to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the army and to transfer the Weather Service to the Agricultural Departfor the weather pervise to the Agricultural Department
Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims certain
claims of the Shawnes and Delawars Indians and the
freedom of the Cheroker nation.
Senate bill extending for one year the time for the
payment of settlers on public lands in cases of frought
Senate joint resolution requesting the Secretaries of
State, War, Treasury, and Ravy Departments to enbmit to Courreas propositions for the enactment indlaw of the recommendations of the international Mariue Conference. riue Conference.

A bill to prevent the desecration of the United States flag by the printing thereon of any painting or advertisament.

has by the printing thereon of any painting or advertisement.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clocg, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At the evening session, Senate bills were passed for the sale of the Klamath River Indian reservation; authorizing the conveyance of certain absence bhawase Indian lands in Ragasas; granting to the Newport and Kings Valley Railroad Company right of way through the Klotz Indian reservation; giving the assent of the United States to certain leases of rights to mine coal in the Choctaw nation, and Territory.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out

of the Malis of Congress. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Congressman Caldwell of Cincinnati has become known as the champion of the American flag. The House to-day passed his bill to protect the flag from defacement, disfigurement, or prostitution to

the purposes of advertising," as follows:
"That any person or persons who shall use the national flag, either by printing, painting, or affixing on said flag, or otherwise attaching to the same, any advertisement for public dis-play or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the District Court of the United States shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not less that thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The appropriations made by the first session The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were practically completed to-day with the adoption of the conference report on the General Deficiency bill. They have amounted to the following sums: Agriculture, \$1,709.100; Arry, \$24,206.471; Diplomatic and Consular, \$1,700.815; District of Columbia tinaluding \$1,300.000 for the flook Creek Park. \$6,906.445; Fortifications, \$4,222,955; Indian \$7,208.110; Legislation Executive and Judicial, \$21,050 (2); Military Academy, \$455,296; Navy (including \$1,000.000 for the for the field of vessels, \$24,136,095; Fensions, \$98,594,485; Portification of vessels, \$24,136,095; Fensions, \$98,594,485; Portifico, \$72,226,699; River and Jarker, \$54,861,295; Sundry sivil, \$20,788,395; Deficiencies tincluding \$10,316 appropriated by House to-day for pay of members), \$35,368.

\$11.50%. The permanent annual appropriations for the year 1890-91 amount to \$101.528.453. making the grand total for the year \$462.453. making the grand total for the year \$462.453. Making the first assaids of this Fittleth Congress were \$503.985.546; the permanent appropriations were \$115.645, 798, making the grand total \$47.626.843. Thereas, \$40.518.613.

The President to-day sant to the Penate the following, nominations:
John N. Jrwin of lows, O'venor of Arisona.
Altred F. Frasman of V Agessoe, Associate Justice of
the Supry as Court of No. Mexice.
Members of the Confidental Railway Commendon,
provides for by Diplomatic and Convening Aforegreen
act: Alfred J. Caesait of Francylvania, Goorge M. Pottman of J. illucia, ligary is, Davis of West Viterbala
Besupre anise R. Roy of Massort Misseer Resident
and Convenies R. Roy of Messort Misseer Resident
American State of Convenies and Convenies and
Convenies R. Roy of Messochuseux, Countley of Cohcaberg. following nominations:

Charres H. Shepard of Messachusetts, Countlies Cothenberg.
Birdy and A. Jackson of Alabama. Emilien in the Navy.
Lagish A. Whitseled of Ohle, Przes Assistant Fostmanter. Or rarel. James Lowrie Boll of Pennsylvania, Second Jackson Francester. Or carel. James Lowrie Boll of Pennsylvania, Second Jackson Francester. Jenery V. Boynton, W. Schot Creak Fark Commissionary — Henry V. Boynton, W. Samosi F. Langler, and S. Roep Ferry.
Frederick R. Dow. Collector of Customs District Fort-Sand and Falmoush. Malay. Alonso L. Richardson,
United States Marshal of Malay.
Major Bisnocove E. Fryer. Assistant Medical Furreyor with rank of Messachusett Medical Purreyor with rank of Messachusett Medical Purreyor with rank of Messachusett Colonel. Card. Stephen G.
Cowdery. Assistant Surguos, to be Major and Surgeon
Major Lewis Merrill us be Lieutenany-Colonel on the retired list. Frget-Lieutenant Henry M. Belias, Capitals
on the retired list.

Among the frems stricken out of the General Deficiency but in conference were the follow-ing: Steam launch for the Puget Sound Cus-

ing: Steam launch for the Puget Sound Customs district, \$12,000: appropriation for payment of Eistrict Attarbers and assistants, \$43,753; aconuments to mark boundary line between North and South Dakota, \$30,000 (provided for in separate bill); pay and provisions of the navy, \$24,745.

The following items were inserted: Public brilding at, &inona, Mism. and Texarkana, Ark. \$10,000 cancel; to carry out provisions of tall for locating town sites in Oklahoma (to be sembursed to the United States), \$10,000; mistellageous expenses of United States Courts, \$23,000; payments on account of deceased members of the House, \$60,771; payments to House reporters, \$8,500.

The enrelling clerks of the House have been working almost continuously since the conference report on the Tariff bill was presented ference report on the Tariff bill was presented to the House, and they have just completed the enrollment of that voluminous bill. As a result, the measure can be placed in the hands of the Frasident for approval within an bour after the Senate adopts the conference report. The General Deficiency bill, now under consideration in the House, has also been enrolled in advance of final action, so that no measure of large public importance is likely to fail of action, as has happened in the past, through the failure of the enrolling clerks to conclude their work with the session.

The Secretarylof State to-day sent to the Senate a statement of the disbursements from the appropriation for the expenses of the late Panappropriation for the expenses of the late Fan-American Conference. The appropriation was \$125,000 and the expenditures \$125,979,89, the balance, \$20,11 being turned into the Treasury. The principal expenditures were \$46,495 for the tours of inspection, \$24,568 for pay of vari-oustemployees, \$13,229 for stenographers'er-vices, and \$15,174 for expenses of the American deligates. Mr. Trescott's expenses being the highest in the list, \$3,240, and Mr. Carnegie's the lowest, \$180.

The President has approved the act authorizing the Texas-Mexican Electric Light and Power Company to erect wires across the Rio Grande River at Eagle Pass, Texas; the act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted in aid of certain railroads; the act granting a pension to Mary Grook, widow of Major-Gen. Crook; the act to provide an American register for steamatrip G. W. Jones of New York; the act authorizing the establishment of a public park in the District of Columbia, and ninety-three private bills, mostly pensions.

REED'S TERIFTY POSTMASTER.

Mts Sen Gets the Pay of Two Men By Having a Dummy On the Roll,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-The investigation of the charges against Postmaster Wheat of the House of Representatives was continued by the Committee on Accounts to-day, with Mr. Spooner, the Chairman, presiding. Representative Caswell, representing Mr.

Wheat, called the attention of the committee to the act making appropriations for the House Post Office, and contended that its phraseology gave to the Postmaster the absolute right to the \$5,000 appropriated for carrying the malls. The phraseology had been changed a few years ago, he said, so that the Postmaster was allowed to use the whole amount, or so much as might be necessary.

Mr. Dalton, the Postmaster in the Forty-

eighth. Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, was present and desired to make a statement. contract was in existence for carrying these mails, but the person doing the work going into other business he entered into a contract with Mr. Henry Culbertson for doing the work, ient him the money to buy the outfit, but took no notes for it. it being understood that the stock was available as security for it. He probably loaned him in all \$1.890, about \$1.390 of which had been repaid. Culbertson had deeded to him lately several lots, which about ettled up the loan. In answer to Mr. Hayes, witness denied hav-

of which had been repaid. Culbertson had deeded to him lately several lots, which about settled up the loan.

In answer to Mr. Hayes, witness denied having made a statement to Wheat that Culbertson could afford to give Wheat any money for the keeping of the contract.

In answer to Postmaster Wheat, witness denied having said to him (Wheat) that Culbertson could give him \$150 per month and it would be all right.

Mr. E. Bradley, the next witness, said he never performed any work as cierk in the House Post Office, but had been sworn in as messenger in the Post Office. Young Mr. Wheat came to his house and asked him if he wanted to make some monsy by being sworn in the piace of a man who was expected in several days from Dakota. This man's name was Denny. He was then sworn in. He was to have his name on the roll, and young Wheat was to do the work. He witness was to get \$5. At the end of March he drew something over \$57, all except \$5 of which he gave to young Mr. Wheat, when the next month (April) came around, the man from Dakota arrived, and it was arranged that he tithe witness) was to be the substitute on the roll for another man by the same of Hall. For this he drew \$95.67, the money for the entire month (April), with the exception of one day. He kept this money for a week before he settled in accordance with the wish of young Wheat. He then settled, young Wheat wanting all but \$5; but witness thought he should have half the amount. At this time the Postmaster was present and suggested that they get Mr. Caswell to withdraw his endorsement of witness' application for a place in the printing office. It was finally settled by his retaining \$10. Subsequently Mr. Wheat called witness' attention to the impropriety of his having as substitute in the office, and he was discharged.

W. D. Catlest, employed in the Postmaster was present and suggested that the printing office. It was finally settled by his retaining \$10. Subsequently Mr. Wheat son for him and asked him (witness) if he had been giving the stories to memb

places made the work of the rest of the employees at little harder: yet he did not know whether young wheat was getting two means and the transfer of the proper state design attent and matter is the had a conversation with Contractor Cuiberton. In which Cuiberton said that the Postmaster did not allow him enough money to buy new harcess; that he had a returned to the publication of certain charges in the newspapers concerning Mr. Wheat young where were not contract the publication of certain charges in the newspapers concerning Mr. Wheat young where were not the publication of certain charges in the newspapers concerning Mr. Wheat young where were not concerning Mr. Wheat young where were not the publication of certain charges in the newspapers concerning Mr. Wheat young where were not supported and on his kinese began and on his kinese began the follows of the follows produced the begins of the contract and the contract of the contract money until the charge preferred by Rendered money that it is easier and on the contract money that the contract money that it is easier and and the contract money that it is easier and and the contract money that it is easier and the contract money that it is a present the contract money that it is easier that it is contracted to contract money that it is easier that it is contract

a call from him and Richard J. Bright, in which the question as to the right of the Postmaster to reactive the \$150 a month from the contractor was talked over, and they came to the conclu-sion that he was not so entitled.

J. Bright, formerly Sergeant-at-Asum of the Secate, testified that after the con-ference fir. Wheat turned the \$750 paid to him by Orlbertson over to him, and he covered it sint the Transury.

Percases Mr. Wheat turned the \$750 paid to him by Ontbesteen over to him, and he covered it into the Treasury.

Walter Wheat the Postmaster's son, testified that Culbertson, the contractor, and to him that there was nothing wrong in the contract, that the money was his 'Walter's), and be evald do with it as he pleased. Had not suggested Fisher's name as the third party who should keep the money was discharged from the office and he (witness) was called upon to fill the place. Henny was a route man, and witness could do his work in addition to his own without conflicting with his duties. It was only intended that he should hold the place for about a week, when another man was to arrive from Dakota to take it. Meanwhile Bradley, having applied for work, an arrangement was effected by which Bradley was to have his name on the roll, and was to get 55 of the salary, while witness was to do the work. At the end of the month the Dakota man arrived, but another man having been displaced, witness took his place and did his work fully. For this month Bradley got \$10. Witness said that he knew the routes well, and had often done work for others in the office when they were temporarily absent, for which he got no credit.

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSES.

Bids for the Sale of Sites on Which to Erect the New Buildings,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day by a com-mittee, of which Assistant Secretary Batcheller s Chairman, for the sale of a site for the proposed new appraisers' stores in New York city. There were six bidders, as follows: No. 1.—Simon Stevens, who offered the block bounded by West Clarkson, Houston, and Washington streets,

and containing a superficial area of 54,939 square fee ers lets 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 in the block bounded by Barrow, Washington, Morton, and West streets, for \$715,000, and

No. 3.-Wm. J. Fryer, Jr., who makes four propos tions, as follows: First the block bounded by West, Spring, Washington, and Charlton streets, containing 99,370 square feet, for \$850,000; second, the block bounded by Whitehail, State, and Pearl streets, being the southerly one of three blocks commonly known as

of Dy Chariton, west, Spring, and washington streets

No B.—Paul N. Spofford offers the property bounded

No B.—Paul N. Spofford offers the property bounded

yo Laight, Washington, Bubert, and West streets, containing over 44,400 equars feet, for \$550,000. This is the

tile of the present warehouse.

No A.—Benjamin Hilton offers certain lets in the

block bounded by West, King, Washington, and Char
tile says that the owners of the remainder of the block

rains their lots downers of the remainder of the block

rains their lots day condemation or otherwise feets to

than that had that the entire block condaining 47,220

quars feet, can be secured at a price below \$550,000.

The bids will not be acted upon for several

The President and the Eight-hour Law, Washington, Sept. 29.-At the last regular meeting of the Federation of Labor Mesers. Phomas S. Denhan and Joseph K. Potter, Presdent and Secretary of the Federation, and H. F. Grindle, delegate from the Bricklayers Union, were appointed a committee to see the President and request the issuance of a proe-lamation insisting upon the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the Government buildings. The committee called on the President this morning and preferred the request. They also asked that in case he disapproved of the law he ask Congress to repeal it. The President promised that when Congress adjourned he would give consideration to the subject. He said that he would insist on the strict enforcement of the eight-hour law. The committee retired, sutisfied with the President's promise. Inion, were appointed a committee to see the

Populations of Cities and Towns. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-The Census Bureau to-day announced the populations of cities and towns as follows:

Canton III.... The population for the State of Montana is 131,769. In 1880 the population was 39,159. Increase, 92,610, or 236.50 per cent.

authorizing the construction of a tunnel under authorizing the construction of a tunnel under New York Bay, between Middletown and New Utrecht. In a report the committee treats of the saving which would result in the con-struction of the tunnel and the great lessen-ing of transportation in transferring ship-ments from Jersey City and other termini to New York and Brooklyn. The committee made some minor amendments to the bill and recommends that it be passed.

Mr. Sedley, Mere Is Mr. Sedley.

Mr. Henry Sedley of the Union League Club, litterateur and private secretary to Surveyor l.von is hereby informed that there is a bar keeper. Henry A. Sedley. As THE SUN related yesterday, Mr. Henry Sedley has been trying for several years to find Mr. Henry A. Bedley. whose name has appeared in the directory from time to time. Sedleys are scarce in the country, and Henry thought Henry & might be a relative. But he never could find Henry A, at the address given. The Sun gets this letter:

A. at the address given. The Sun gets this letter:

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reading over the column of Custom House Gossip in to-day's Sun, we were interested in the item in regard to the name of Henry A. Sedley. In looking over our copy we found that it had been returned by one of our canvassers on West 117th street. Rnowing that he must have gotten the name at 268, we took the trouble to send up a special man to-day to find out positively if he still lived at the same place. Our man has discovered that Mr. Henry A. Sedley has removed to 2.120 Fighth avenue since the Directory was published. He is employed as a bartender at 75 Chambers street.

Thow City Directory Company.

New York, Sept. 29.

Pather Mathew to Sail For Ireland To-day The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, O. S. F. C., who came to this country from Ireland last October to make a tour of the United States to raise subscriptions for the completion of the Father Mathew Memorial Church in Cork, the Father Mathew memorial Church in Cork, will sail for home to-day on the Alaska of the Gulon Line. Father Mathew lectured in many of the principal cities. He went as far as han Francisco. His lectures have realized \$6,000. He has been in this city a week, the guest of the Capuchin Fathers of the Church of St. John the Baptist in West Thirtioth street. He expests to be in Cork in time for the celebration of the centenary of Father Mathew's birth, which will occur on Oct. 10.

A Centusien of Baketas,

Postmaster Van Cott calls attention to the fact that considerable inconvenience to the employees of the Post Office Department and delay to mail matter results from the failure of the public to properly address mail matter intended for delivery at Post Offices in North and South Dakota, large quantities of such matter being simply addressed 'Dakota' The proper state designation should invariably be placed upon matter intended for mailing in order to insure prompt forwarding to destination. employees of the Post Office Department and



The Story of the Pyramids. Why have the pyramids endured for ages? Because they are founded on a firm and strong

and tear of time. and tear of time. In like manner strong and vigorous persons endure to late old ago the wear and tear of years of energatic toll

It is only those who are weat in nerve power physical vigor-who have not sound strength of nerve and body constituting a firm foundation of health; who are weaklings in the world; who make failures of

undertakings, or who fall by the wayside in the hurly-burly rush of life. Disease is the milistone about the neck of energy, paratyzing effort, and keeping thouands from fulfilling their ambitions. Does this mean you?

Have you lost your grit and energy t BOES WEAKENING DISEASE HO! TOU POWERLESS IN ITS GRASP! Then look to yourself, for weak feeling is the foreru ner of exhaustion. Every sleepless moment you pass at night pressure days of prostration; every hour you feel weak, nervous, languid, tired, with shattered nerves, trembling limbs, dull head, disordered stomach, and irregular bowels may be followed by weeks and months of sickness. Every day you neglect these symptoms may mean years of unu:terable misery —or those terrible results, nervous prestration, heart failure, paralysts, insulty, or prema

ture death. Can you afford to be sick? The world will pity you living and forget you dead.

Do you not want to be well?

To be strong in nerve, vigorous in body, powerful in
that bounding health which assures the success of

every endeavor! Then be advised, and go to the nearest drug store now-not to morrow or next week, when it may be too late-and get a bottle of that wonderful strength and health restorer. Dr. Greene's Nervura, the acknowledged greatest of all nerve and brain invigorants It will cortainly give you that health and strength you have looked for elsewhere in wate. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and costs but \$1 per bottle.

HOW TO BUILD HEALTH AND

BUILD HEALTH AND
STRENGTH.
I wish to say, for the benefit of others, that I was
taken sick with Heart Disease. I had two scientific
physicians, and was under their cars as even or eight
months, but constantly graw worse; lost 75 pounds of feel, and was so weak I could not raise myself in bed, and the doctors said I could be no better. But hearing of Dr. Greene's Kervara, I com-menced taking it, and in a week I began to feel better. At present, after using it a few mouths, I am able to walk and ride out, have rained 40 pounds in weight no that I consider that Dr. Greene's Nervara saved my life, for which I feel very grateful MRS, E. M. BASS,

Orford, N. H. Dr. Greene, of 85 West 14th st., New York, the successful specialist in the cure of nervous and chrenic diseases, can be consulted free of charge personally or by letter.

ATTEMPTS TO BUY STRIKES.

The Walking Belegates of the Building Trades Expel Two of Their Number, Two members of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades were expelled in disgrace yesterday afternoon, one for having accepted a bribe, the other for having fished for one. It is the first time in the his-tory of the Board, which has been in existence for six years, that such an affair has come to light. The delegates refused to reveal the names of their corrupt associates, saying only that the first was the delegate of the Derrickmen's Union. His case, as they tell it, is as

A builder, who was putting up houses at 146th street and St. Nicholas avenue, did not pay Morton Bros. & Co., foot of west Fifty-fourth atreet, dealers in brown stone, money which he owed them. A member of this firm, it is said, approached the delegate of the derrickmen and asked him to use his influence to bring the matter before the Board. He wanted the Board, if possible, to order a strike on the buildings. He gave the delegate \$5 as a retainer. The matter was brought before the Board and an investigation was ordered. The delegate, it is said, then went to the firm, demanded more money, and received \$50. The committee which had been appointed to see about a strike heard a rumor of this and decided to investigate that instead. Yesterday they reported as above and the Board expelled the delegate. at \$5.000 per year. He never directly or indirectly, received any part of this money as a perquisite of the office. When Cuibertson took charge he did not have any money, so witness the of New York to-day reported favorably that they the money to but the office witness the delegates will tell neither the name of the delinquent nor his union. These are the facts:

A man who was building a row of houses on 180th at rest. between Seventh and Eighth.

A man who was building a row of houses on 136th atreet, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, failed to pay his interest, and a mortgage was foreclosed. The men who had supplied the building material were lated in getting in their liena. One lien holder suggested to a walking delegate that if a strike could be ordered on other buildings which the builder was putting up perhaps he (the creditor) might be enabled thereby to squeeze out of the builder \$8,000 which the builder owed him. He was willing to pay \$1,000 for a strike. The delegate had no power to order a strike, but he went to Delegates McKim and McCord of the Carpenters' Union and asked them to see if they couldn't order a strike on the building. They decided to investigate and find out whether there was any trouble. He introduced these two men to the building material dealer as delegates who had the rower 'to order a strike. In the course of conversation somebody rather unexpectedly mentioned the \$1,000, and Delegate McKim exclaimed angrily: "Hello! What's this?"

Then they got the whole story. They reported it to the Board a week ago, and the expulsion of the delegate has been ordered.

MORE BRICKS LEAK IN.

Both Masufacturers and Walking Belegates Keeping Up a Betermined Front, The brick manufacturers met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon to exchange notes on the progress of the boycott and to endorse anew the Executive Committee in whatever it has done or may decide to do. It was announced at this meeting that an association nounced at this meeting that an association manufacturer had been leaky. His name was not given to the reporters, but it was said that he had shipped three barges of brick to this market, pretending that he was under contract for that quantity, whereas it turned out that he had no contract at all. Mr. Hammond, the Chairman of the committee, guaranteed that the gentleman wouldn't do so again, as he had promised not to.

he had no contract at all. Mr. Hammond, the Chairman of the committee, guaranteed that the gentieman wouldn't do so again, as he had promised not to.

A sucker manufacturer applied for admission yesterday. He had done a rushing business hitherto, but he had sold out all his stock, his yard was 'now cleaned up. and he wouldn't have time to manufacturer more just now, so he thought igwouldn't do any harm to join the manufacturers. His name, when the matter was discussed at the meeting, was not handled with much gentleness, and it was decided not to admit him.

There had been some talk during the last week of a truce between the manufacturers and the Board of Walking Delegates Mr. Hammond said he had investigated the matter and found that a few dealers had got up a petition to the Board of Walking Delegates to declare the strike off, but that they haln't secured many signatures. Mr. Hammond said that the manufacturers were determined to win this fight. A Sun reporter tasked him why the demand for brick was not greater. He answered that the demand has simply been deferred and that on many buildings the work has been carried to the first tier of beams and there stopped for lack of brick. The builders don't how! for more because they know it would do no good so they simply defer their need of brick.

Mr. Hammond did not give the location of any of the buildings where work had been stopped for lack of brick.

The Walking Delegates are just as cheerful and confident on their side. They say that it is true that there is a slight scarcity of brick here, but that it is equally true that the demand end confident on their side. They say that it is true that there had been stopped for lack of brick.

The Walking Delegates are just as cheerful and confident on their side. They say that it is true that there has a slight scarcity of brick here, but that it is equally true that the demand supplies the day of the Board. He said that the barges at that place were all locaded and ready for shipment; that the yeards were full of bu



Marted Under a Pater Name. When theirial of Dr. Henry G. McGonegal, indicted for killing Annie Goodwin, the eignrette girl, by malpraetice, was resumed rester-day in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald, after a week spent in trying to get a

jury, the fourth seat in the jury box was vacant, because Wm. H. Clough had been excused by consent on Friday. After the ques-tioning of talesmen had been resumed, Banker undation, which enables them to withstand the wear Foote, the twelfth juror, was excused, also by consent, because of a death in his family, and Samuel Sloman, the seventh juror, was peremptorily challenged by the defence. The three vacancies were filled by I. H. Hirschbein, liquors. Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street; John Helt, merchant, of 240 Fast Ninety-fifth street, and Bernard Heinrick, liquors, of 931

Second avenue.

The opening of the case for the people by Assistant District Attorney Bedford consumed the afternoon session. McGonegal listened to it with indifference. Mr. Belford said:

"The crime charged here, gentlemen of the jury, will be proved beyond peradventure. Let me hops, too, and I feel confident that this hope is shared by all right-minded citizens, that the day is not far distant when this crime will be declared murder in the first degree. Such a declaration would terrify such traffickers in human life as Henry G. McGonegal, and would go very far to break up so abominable an occupation as his was." Then Mr. Bedford told of Annie Goodwin's un-

wise love and betrayal, and her visit, accompanied by her friend, Sadie Traphagen, to Dr. McGonegal's house at 217 West 128d street, on July 2. Then the girls went to Mrs. Collins's house, at 152 East 127th street, and hired a room. Annie Goodwin, feeling ill, sent for Andrew Fanning. He responded to her call, and suggested that, as his family physician was out of town, he should call in a physician whose office was across the way. But Annie Goodwin insisted upon having Dr. McGonegal, and Fanning left word for him to call. He had seen Annie Goodwin alone. This made Mrs. Collins suspicious and she requested Dr. McGonegal to take Annie Goodwin away. He took her, late that evening, to Mrs. Fannie G. Shaw's rooms, at 117 East 10th street, He paid Annie Goodwin three or four visits daily there until July 12, when she died. Drs. Conway and Jenkins, the Coroners' physicians, would testify that death resulted from peritonitis, the direct consequence of majoractice. As soon as his victim was dead McGonegal hastened to make arrangements for a secret burial. He found a willing tool in an unscrupulous undertaker, who, for \$20 down, agreed to bury the victim. McGonegal gave a false certificate that Jennie Wilbur, aged 29, had died of rheumatism of the heart. At 2 o'clock on the following morning McGonegal, who, despite his age, his gray beard, and his apparently feeble frame, seems to have been possessed of the thews and shews of an athlete, carried his victim's body, wrapped in an old quilt down to his gig. Mrs. Shaw's boy Harris holding the street door open for him. He took the body straight to the undertaker's shop. The bargain was carried out. The secret interment was made.

Two days later Sadie Traphagen called to see Annie Goodwin. Mrs. Shaw told her that Annie foodwin was doing well, but that she could not see her. But Sadie held her ground for four hours, and them Mrs. Shaw told her that Annie had died on the 12th and that Dr. McGonegal visited Sadie Traphagen and asked her to forge this letter in imitation of Annie Goodwin's handwriting, in order to convince the buried girl's sister that Annie was still alive:

Sister Manne-Lamin Jersey City and doing nicely, working with an old friend of mine, and will be away for two months. Goodwin insisted upon baving Dr. McGonegal, and Fanning left word for him to call.

working with an old friend of mine, and will be away for two months.

Badle Traphagen refused, and McGonegal went away. Soon after discovery came. Mr. Bedford said in conclusion:

"Gentlemen of the jury, this case is simply a chapter of horrors which makes the community stand aghast as they gaze at the sawful picture so vividly painted by the testimony which will be presented to you for your adjudication. It will bring home to each and every one of you the startling fact that any one of you gentlemen, or any one of those who are near and dear to you, can be murdered by a villatinous doctor, and, with the connivance of a willing, unserupulous undertaker, he buried under a forged certificate of death, setting forth a fictitious name and age, and thus, rerhaps forever and ever shrouding in deep mystery a fearful murder. Such would have been the sequel to Annie Goodwin's foul taking off were it not for the prompt, untiring, and masterly work in unraveiling this dark story of crime and bringing to the bar of justice the prisoner now before you, Henry G. McGonegal."

The taking of testimony for the people will begin to-day.

to the Bend Playwright's Estate. Mrs. Agnes Bobertson-Boucicault, who came to New York on Sunday on the steamship Servia from London to prove her claim that she is the lawful widow of the late Dion Boucicault, said yesterday that she had taken this step for the honor of her children and to vindicate her good name. Mrs. Boucleault was attired in deep mourning, and on her arrival she went directly to the home of Mrs. Charles Wheatleigh in Sixteenth street. Yesterday afternoon she had a conference with Abraham Hummel, her lawyer, and she declared that she had no intention of compromising her claims. Mrs. Boucicault is a woman of middle age and still attractive in appearance. Her daugh-

and still attractive in appearance. Her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, who was also dressed in deep mourning, accompanied her.

"It is two years and a half since I was in this country, said Mrs. Boucirsuit." and, sithough I disliks the publicity of this action, I have taken it in justice to my children and myself. I have been suffering from muscular rheumatism of the chest and got up from a sick bed to make this journey. I do not intend to compromise, but to prove my rights. Mr. Boucicault's actions have been peculiar in the last few years, and I would rather the American public should consider him mad than bad, as there were so many lovable traits in his character."

Mr. Hummel said that the contest, if any, would be for an adjudication similar to that obtained by Mrs. Boucleault in England, to prove that she was Dion Boucleault's wife at the time of his death. The contest for her just widow's share of the estate left by Dion Boucleault's according to the state left by Dion Boucleault's according to the state with her atthough widow's share of the estate left by Dion Bouci-cault is a secondary object with her, although she is in seed.

Dion Boucleault's will was filed for probate on last Thursday by Clark Beil, and leaves all his property to Louise Thorndyke-Boucleault. Mr. Hummell said it was at present impossi-ble to even approximate the amount of money that will accrue from the sale of Mr. Boucl-cault's property. It consists of some realty, personal property, and the royalties on several plays.

MARGARET MATHER STABS HERSELF. She Forgot She Had a Real Dagger, In stead of a Trick Dagger.

PETERBOROUGE, Ont., Sept. 29 .- The theatrical season was opened here on Friday night by Margaret Mather and her company, in "Romeo and Juliet." The play had almost a tragic termination. In the closing scene Miss Mather stabbed herself with a danger. She formerly stabbed herself with a danger. She formerly used a trick danger which closed up when the biade struck; but it had been lost and a genuine danger substituted. Miss Mather forgot about the change made, and plunged the weapon into her side.

She uttered a suppressed scream as she fell, but finished her part and dragged herself over to the body of her lover as the curtain dropped. An examination revealed the fact that she had a narrow escape from serious. If ngf fatal, injury. The blade penetraied the efficient and corset, and struck the sixth rib about an inch below the heart, making a slight flesh wound.

Got Hor Precious Cargo Here in Time. The steamship Spaarndam brought here yesterday 5.097 bales, or about 1.200,000 pounds of Sumatra leaf tobacco, value proba bly over \$2,000,000, and thus relieved the anx tety of a syndicate of desiers in Water street who feared that she might not get the cargo in in time to avoid the new McKinley tariff of \$2 a pound. The Spaarndam stuck in the gud four days just out of Rottsydam, while the tobacco inspectors here buildened the cable with entrantes to the agents of the line to get her locate.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Costoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Him, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Casterin.

RHEUMATISM

Is emphatically a blood disorder caused by tanbility of mulate in the tissues about the joints and muscles. The Cactus Slood Cure very simply, quickly, and surely cures this disease by neutralizing impurities in the blood. Experience and science both endorse the Carrus Blood Cure as the only infallible blood pu known.

Carius Ricod Cure as the only infallible blood pursues known.

Gentlemen: About seven or eight years and I began to be troubled with resumentant, and during the peak four or five years I have suffered almost constantly, not with standing the fact that I have been continually taking medicine.

Luring this whole time I have never found a medicine which gave me any relief until I saw your advertisement is the papers and bought a bottle of "Castum Elood Cura."

Elood Cura.

Elood Cura.

Elood Cura.

I have not taken I commenced to take it I found a medicine which you have been continued to the first bottle and no pain, and my knee, which was greatly swelled at the cluminous ment, was reduced to in atural size at the commencement, was reduced to the natural size at the commencement, was reduced to the natural size as the commencement, was reduced to the natural size who have suffered as I have, to take your medicine and be relieved. I remain, yours thankfully.

The Cactor Blood Care has positively enved numerous cases of Serofula and Sals Rheum in one month's time where all other blood purifiers have falled.

Pleasant to take applicable to disease of infancy of eld age. All druggies sell it. Pire, large size, Engangle 51. Send for descriptive pamphiet and certificates.

ALVAS BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO., c Wall st. New Fork.

Our Homes and Country in Danger. **VOTERS AROUSE!** 

THE BLIGHTING, BLASTING CUREN OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST BE PROBIBITED.

There is but one alternative; this acrid deadly poisse, alcohol, as a beverace, is to be treated as the most dangerous, and intolerable nuisance, prejudicial to the best interests of society, destructive to our homes, and a poison generally—a poison that has no claim for the least boleration, a blight on our industry, a deadly so to our besith, a producer of crime, and a Juggernaut efficient has no claim for the death and destruction to everything that it touches. An aggressive, determined moral revolution for its suppression and extripation is therefore an imperative necessity.

This piratical enemy of our country must be met with agr most determined action through our vote. The manufacture, and, and importation of alcoholidality must be consistent and importation of the debasing crime of fluor scaling.

Its only regulation—Probibition.

Its only regulation—Probibition.

Its only ilberty—Destruction.

Its only ilberty—Destruction.

Right must and will proper over wrong if we do our

Its only hope—Annihilation. What is wanted is setion.

Right must and will prosper over wrong if we do ear
duty at the oallot box.

Then arouse, freemen! with all your manly courage,
determined energy, and generous enthusiasm, and
through your indusines and by your votes demand security and immunity from this fout, this treacherous,
this oppressive and insidious foe of our homes.

The threen's movement for the prohibition of the
Mayor and William T. Wardwell for the promanyor and william T. Wardwell for the prowember next, demands your you to be save our dvillantion from the destructive indusing of alcenol.

THE LIOUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE PULPIR. John Wentworth Hanborn Rebukes Siz. Congregation For Their Treatment of Mim. LOCKPORT, Sept. 29.-The well-known Indian archeologist, John Wentworth Sanborn, who has frequently lectured at Cooper Institute. New York, produced a genuine sensation last night by denouncing from his pulpit at the

been treated by part of his congregation, whe had tried to drive him out of town and withheld their financial support. He said:
"I am glad that my predecessor is to have a new parsonage and an increase of salary; it

First Methodist Church the manner he had

will save him the trouble of being run off with by the rats in the old one." He made public that tradespeople. members of his church even, were dunning him, when they knew that his salary had not been paid up. He took his text from Isaiah, 48, 18: "Oh that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments: then had thy peace been as a river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." The speaker regretted that the Gospel which he had endeavored to preach during his pastorate here had not been fully accepted by some, and urged the congregation to accept it truthfully and heartily, from whatever source it came. Only thus would they avoid pangs of regret in after years. He paid a glowing tribute to the press for their numberless constesses, and said:

"I have never asked these gentlemen to publish what they have in commendation of me or the church. They do so of their own free will."

He dwelt on the noble character of the news-He made public that tradespeople, members

He dwelt on the noble character of the newsne dwelt on the noble character of the newspaper profession, and suggested that the people should commend the newspaper men for the many good services which they render to society and not forever blame and criticise them. The antagonism to Mr. Sanborn is from his having opposed the third party move-

WITNESSES TO BE LOCKED UP. They Have Been Dodging Subpense its the Griffithe Case.

When the case of John F. Griffiths, proprietor of the Sixth Avenue Hotel, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was called yesterday in the General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Goff said that the people were not ready to go to trial.

"I make this announcement with regret, your Honor," he said. "For two weeks I have had subposns servers detailed exclusively to this case. Never before, it is safe to say, has there been such difficulty in securing witnesses. Not only have they dodged service, but they have barricaded their doors, and some hare even left the city. Two of these witnesses, however, having been served with much difficulty, have not obeyed the subprenas. I sak your Honor for a bench warrant for Louis Deutsch and Edward Martine, and ask also that after their arrest they be committed to await the trial of this case."

Griffiths had a broad smile on his face while Mr. Goff was telling of the hardships of securing witnesses against him. But his face lengthened when Mr. Goff added:

"But I propose to try this case. I shall keep it in hand until all the witnesses that we need are in custedy,"

Judge Martine issued a bench warrant for Deutsch and Martine and, it is understood, for other witnesses. there been such difficulty in securing witnesses,

Ex-Warden Johnson Accused of Assault William Johnson, ex-Warden of the Tombs gave ball in Newark yesterday to answer to the charge of committing an assault and batters on J. T. Richards of Elizabeth. Richards is a lawyer, practising in this city. He took ex-ceptions to Johnson's rulings as judge of the ceptions to Johnson's rulings as judge of the trotting at Waverley on Wednesday, and Johnson ordered the police to eject him from the grand stand. They did not do it, however, because removing him looked like a very unwholesome task in view of the sympathy expressed by occupants of the stand who were not in sympathy with Mr. Johnson's decisions. Johnson's brother. James, a Newark shoe manufacturer, threatened to "sonsh" Biebards in the jaw later in the day, and Mr. Richards accused him of technical assault. He, too, gave ball.

THIS WEEK BRUNER & MOORE CO.

OFFER EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN CHAMBER SUITES

There are, of course, handreds to select from but here are a few which you really ought to make note of: 618. 829. 651. 554. 644. 649. 647. 669. 858. 856, 876, 687, 681. 605, 6107, 6180/ \$185 \$188, \$145, \$140, \$150, \$150, \$167, \$194. \$200. \$218, Ac.

MONT REMARKABLE VALUE. ALL IN PLAIN PIGURES.

41 to 45 West 14th St.,

BRIWSEN STE AND STE AVE